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TO CONVERSE. *v. n.* [*converser*, Fr. *converser*, Latin.]

1. To cohabit with; to hold intercourse with; to be a companion to: followed by *with*.
Men then come to be furnished with fewer or more simple ideas from without, according as the objects they converse with afford greater or less variety. *Locke.*
- By approving the sentiments of a person *with* whom he conversed, in such particulars as were just, he won him over from those points in which he was mistaken. *Addis. Freeholder.*

For him who lonely loves
To seek the distant hills, and there converse
With nature. *Thomson's Summer*, l. 130.

2. To be acquainted with; to be familiar to.
I will converse with iron-witted fools,
And unrespectful boys: none are for me,
That look into me with considerate eyes. *Shaksf. Rich. III.*

3. To convey the thoughts reciprocally in talk.
Go therefore half this day, as friend with friend,
Converse with Adam. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. v. l. 230.

Much less can bird with beast, or fish with fowl,
So well converse. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. viii. l. 396.

4. To discourse familiarly upon any subject; with *in* before the thing.
Form'd by thy converse, happily to thee, and he had communicated his thoughts of it so fully to me, that I had not the least remaining difficulty. *Dryden's Duffessy.*

5. To have commerce with a different sex.

Being asked by some of her sex, in how long a time a woman might be allowed to pray to the gods, after having conversed with a man? If it were a husband, says she, the next day; if a stranger, never. *Guardian*, No. 165.

CONVERSE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] It is sometimes accented on the first syllable, sometimes on the last. *Pope* has used both: the first is more analogical.]

1. Conversation; manner of discoursing in familiar life.

His converse is a system fit,
Alone to fill up all her wit. *Swift.*

Gen'rous converse, a soul exempt from pride,
And love to praise with reason on his side. *Pope's Essay on Crit.*

Form'd by thy converse, happily to thee, and he had communicated his thoughts of it so fully to me, that I had not the least remaining difficulty. *Dryden's Duffessy.*

From grave to gay, from lively to severe, *Pope's Essay on Man.*

2. Acquaintance; cohabitation; familiarity.

Though it be necessitated, by its relation to flesh, to a terrestrial converse; yet it is like the sun, without contaminating its beams. *Glavinille's Apol.*

By such a free converse with persons of different sects, we shall find that there are persons of good sense and virtue, persons of piety and worth. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

3. [In geometry.] A proposition is said to be the converse of another, when, after drawing a conclusion from something first proposed, we proceed to suppose what had been before concluded, and to draw from it what had been supposed.

Thus, if two sides of a triangle be equal, the angles opposite to those sides are also equal: the converse of the proposition is, that if two angles of a triangle be equal, the sides opposite to those angles are also equal. *Chambers.*

CONVERSELY. *adv.* [from *converse*.] With change of order; in a contrary order; reciprocally.

CONVERSION. *n. s.* [*conversio*, Latin.]

1. Change from one state into another; transmutation.

Artificial conversion of water into ice, is the work of a few hours; and this of air may be tried by a month's space. *Bacon.*

There are no such natural gradations, and conversions of one metal and mineral into another, in the earth, as many have fancied. *Woodward's Natural History.*

The conversion of the aliment into fat, is not properly nutrition. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Change from rebobation to grace, from a bad to a holy life.

They passed through Phénice and Samaria, declaring the conversion of the Gentiles. *Acts xv. 4.*

3. Change from one religion to another.

The interchange of terms in an argument; as, no virtue is vice; no vice is virtue. *Chambers.*

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He acquitted himself not like an honest man; for he converted the prizes to his own use. *Arbuthnot on Cam.*

6. To change one proposition into another, so that what was the subject of the first becomes the predicate of the second.

The papists cannot abide this proposition converted: all sin is a transgression of the law; but every transgression of the law is sin. The apostle therefore turns it for us: all unrighteousness, says he, is sin; but every transgression of the law is unrighteousness, says Austin, upon the place. *Hale.*

TO CONVERT. *v. n.* To undergo a change; to be transmutated.

The love of wicked friends converts to fear;
That fear, to hate. *Shakspeare's Richard II.*

CONVERT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A person converted from one opinion or one practice to another.

The Jesuits did not persuade the converts to lay aside the use of images. *Stillington's Defence of Disconformity on Rom. Idol.*

When Platonism prevailed, the converts to Christianity of that school, interpreted Holy Writ according to that philosophy. *Locke.*

Let us not imagine that the first converts only of Christianity were concerned to defend their religion. *Rogers, Sermon ix.*

CONVERTER. *n. s.* [from *convert*.] One that makes converts.

CONVERTIBILITY. *n. s.* [from *convertible*.] The quality of being possible to be converted.

CONVERTIBLE. *adj.* [from *convert*.]

1. Susceptible of changes; transmutable; capable of transmutation.

Minerals are not convertible into another species, though of the same genus; nor are they reducible into another genus. *Harvey on Conjunctions.*

The gall is not an alkali; but it is calcareous, conceptible and convertible into a corrosive alkali. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. So much alike as that one may be used for the other.

Though it be not the real essence of any substance, it is the specific essence, to which our name belongs, and is convertible with it. *Locke.*

Many, that call themselves Protestants, look upon our worship to be idolatrous as well as that of the Papists, and put prelate and popery together, as terms convertible. *Swift.*

CONVERTIBLY. *adv.* [from *convertible*.] Reciprocally; with interchange of terms.

There never was any person ungrateful, who was not also proud; nor, convertibly, any one proud, who was not equally ungrateful. *Saunders's Sermons.*

CONVERTITE. *n. s.* [*converti*, French.] A convert; one converted from another opinion.

Since you are a gentle convertite,
My tongue shall hula again this storm of war. *Sh. K. John.*

Nor would I be a convertite so cold,
As not to tell it. *Donne.*

CONVEX. *adj.* [*convexus*, Latin.] Rising in a circular form; opposite to concave.

It is the duty of a painter, even in this also, to imitate the convex mirror, and to place nothing which glares at the border of his picture. *Dryden's Duffessy.*

An orb or ball round its own axis whirl;
Will not the motion to a distance hurl
Whatever dust or sand you on it place,
And drops of water from its convex face? *Blackm. Creation.*

CONVEX. *n. s.* A convex body; a body swelling externally into a circular form.

A comet draws a long extended blaze;
From East to West burns through th' ethereal frame,
And half heav'n's convex glitters with the flame. *Titch.*

CONVEX. *partic. adj.* [from *convex*.] Formed convex; protuberant in a circular form.

In their natural figure they are straight; nor have they their spine convex, or more considerably embowed than either sharks, porpoises, whales, and other cetaceous animals. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. v. c. 2.

CONVEXELY. *adv.* [from *convex*.] In a convex form.

They be drawn convexedly crooked in one piece; yet the dolphin, that carrieth Arion, is concavously inverted, and hath its spine depressed. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. v. c. 2.

CONVEXITY. *n. s.* [from *convex*.] Protuberance in a circular form.

Convex glasses supply the defect of plumpness in the eye, and, by increasing the refraction, make the rays converge sooner, so as to converge distinctly at the bottom of the eye, if the glass have a due degree of convexity. *Newton's Opt.*

If the eye were so piercing as to discern even opaque and little objects a hundred leagues off, it would do us little service; it would be terminated by neighbouring hills and woods, or in the largest and evenest plain, by the very convexity of the earth. *Bentley.*

CONVEXLY. *adv.* [from *convex*.] In a convex form.

Almost all, both blunt and sharp, are convexly conical, i. e. they are all along convex, not only per ambitum, but between both ends. *Gray's Museum.*

CONVEXNESS. *n. s.* [from *convex*.] Spheroidal protuberance; convexity.

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CONVEXO-CONCAVE. *adj.* Having the hollow on the inside, corresponding to the external protuberance.

These are the phenomena of thick convexo-concave plates of glass, which are every where of the same thickness. *Newton.*

TO CONVEY. *v. a.* [*conveyo*, Latin.]

1. To carry; to transport from one place to another.

Let letters be given me to the governors beyond the river, that they may convey me over 'till I come into Judea. *Neh. ii. 7.*

I will convey them by sea in floats, unto the place thou shalt appoint me. *1 Kings, v. 9.*

2. To hand from one to another.

A divine natural right could not be conveyed down, without any plain, natural, or divine rule concerning it. *Locke.*

3. To remove secretly.

There was one conveyed out of my house yesterday in this basket. *Shakspeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

4. To bring any thing, as an instrument of transmission; to transmit.

Since there appears not to be any ideas in the mind, before the senses have conveyed any in, I conceive that ideas in the understanding are coeval with sensation. *Locke.*

5. To transfer; to deliver to another.

Adam's property or private dominion could not convey any sovereignty or rule to his heir, who, not having a right to inherit all his father's possessions, could not thereby come to have any sovereignty over his brethren. *Locke.*

6. To impart, by means of something.

What obscured light the heav'n did grant,
Did but convey unto our fearful minds
A doubtful warrant of immediate death. *Shak. Com. of Err.*

Men fill one another's heads with noise and sounds, but convey not thereby their thoughts. *Locke.*

That which uses to produce the idea, though conveyed in by the usual organ, not being taken notice of, there follows no sensation. *Locke.*

Some single imperceptible bodies must come from them to the eyes, and thereby convey to the brain some motion which produces those ideas. *Locke.*

They give energy to our expressions, and convey our thoughts in more ardent and intense phrases, than any in our own tongue. *Addison's Spectator*, No. 405.

7. To impart; to introduce.

Others convey themselves into the mind by more senses than one. *Locke.*

8. To manage with privacy.

I will convey the business as I shall find means, and acquaint you withal. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

CONVEYANCE. *n. s.* [from *convey*.]

1. The act of removing any thing.

Tell her, thou mad'st away her uncle Clarence,
Her uncle Rivers; ay, and for her sake,
Mad'st quick conveyance with her good aunt Ann. *Sh. R. III.*

2. Way for carriage or transportation.

Following the river downward, there is conveyance into the counties named in the text. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Iron works ought to be confined to places, where there is no conveyance for timber to places of vent, so as to quit the cost of the carriage. *Temple.*

3. The method of removing secretly from one place to another.

Your husband's here at hand; bethink you of some conveyance: in the house you cannot hide him. *Shakspeare.*

4. The means or instrument by which any thing is conveyed.

We powt upon the morning, are unapt
To give or to forgive; but when we've
Stuff'd these pipes, and these conveyances of blood,
With wine and feeding, we have suppler souls. *Sh. Coriolan.*

5. Transmission; delivery from one to another.

Our author has provided for the descending and conveyance down of Adam's monarchical powers, or paternal dominion, to posterity. *Locke.*

6. Act of transferring property; grant.

Doth not the act of the parent, in any lawful grant or conveyance, bind their heirs for ever thereunto? *Spens. on Ireland.*

7. Writing by which property is transferred.

The very conveyances of his lands will hardly lie in this box; and must the inheritor himself have no more? *Shaksf. Hamlet.*

This begot a suit in the Chancery before the lord Coventry, who found the conveyances in law to be so firm, that in justice he must decree the land to the earl. *Clarendon*, b. viii.

8. Secret management; juggling artifice; private removal; secret substitution of one thing for another.

It cometh herein to pass with men, unadvisedly fallen into error, as with them whose state hath no ground to uphold it, but only the help which, by subtle conveyances, they draw out of casual events, arising from day to day, 'till at length they be clean spent. *Hooker*, b. iii. f. 4.

Cloze conveyance, and each practice ill
Of coining and knavery. *Spenser's Hibernia's Tale.*

I am this day come to survey the Tower;
Since Henry's death, I fear, there is conveyance. *Sh. H. VI.*

Can they not juggle, and with slight
Conveyance play with wrong and right. *Hudibras*, p. ii. c. 2.

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CONVEYANCER. *n. s.* [from *conveyance*.] A lawyer who draws writings by which property is transferred.

CONVEYER. *n. s.* [from *convey*.] One who carries or transmits any thing from one place or person to another.

The conveyers of waters of these times content themselves with one inch in six hundred feet. *Erasmus on Languages.*

Those who stand before earthly princes, in the nearest degree of approach, who are the dispensers of their favours, and conveyers of their will to others, do, on that very account, challenge high honours to themselves. *Aitken's Sermons.*

TO CONVICT. *v. a.* [*convincio*, Latin.]

1. To prove guilty; to detect in guilt.

And they which heard it, being convicted by their own conscience, went out one by one. *Jo. viii. 9.*

Things, that at the first seem'd possible, by ripping up the performance of them, have been convicted of impossibility. *Bacon's Holy War.*

2. To confute; to discover to be false.

Although not only the reason of any head, but experience of every hand, may well convict it, yet will it not by divers be rejected. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. ii. c. 6.

CONVICT. *adj.* [rather the participle of the verb.] Convicted; detected in guilt.

Before I be convict by course of law,
To threaten me with death is most unlawful. *Shak. R. III.*

By the civil law a person convict, or confessing his own crime, cannot appeal. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Convict a papist he, and I a poet. *Pope's Essay of Crit.*

CONVICT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A person cast at the bar; one found guilty of the crime charged against him; a criminal detected in his trial.

On the score of humanity, the civil law allows a certain space of time both to the convict and to persons confessing, in order to satisfy the judgment. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CONVICTION. *n. s.* [from *convict*.]

1. Detection of guilt, which is, in law, either when a man is outlawed, or appears and confesses, or else is found guilty by the inquest. *Cowell.*

The third best absent is condemn'd,
Convict by flight, and rebel to all law;
Conviction to the serpent none belongs. *Milton's Par. Lost.*